NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

DEFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

TERMS cash in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—\$7 per annum.
THE WIEY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6% cents
per copy or \$3 per annum; the European Edition \$4 per
annum, to any part of Great Britan, and \$5 to any part of
the Continent, both to include the pastase.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important neces, solicited from any querier of the world; if much
lant neces, solicited from any querier of the world; if much
lant neces, solicited from any querier of the world; if much
lant neces solicited from any querier to the world; if much
lant and particularity required to stall Lieulant and particularity required to stall Lieulant and particularity required to stall lant
when any Packaces are us.

NO NOTICE of anonymous communications. We do not
return those rejected. ALL LETTERS by mail for Subscriptions, or with Adver-bements, to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from

beenente, to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from money remitted.

JOB PRINTING executed with neutness, cheapness, and DVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWCY-ERMEST MALTRAVERS-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Ron Roy-Bounda BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-John Bull-By The Custom of the Country.

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Rauler-Das WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Don Casar SE BARAN-USED UP.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Afternoon-JEALOUS WIFE-WASCHRING MINERREL. Evening-DRUNKERD-LADIES, RIGHTS-NATURE AND FMILOSOPHY-FOUSG SCAMP. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Mischief Paking-Inien Tutor. Evening-St. Marr's Eve.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 572 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hail, 444 Broad-MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN-

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery-Equestrian Entertainments. GEGRAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvand's Panorama or

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway. CHINESE ROOMS-NEW ORLEANS SERENADERS.

New York, Tuesday, May 31, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MERALD. The Cunard mail steamship Africa. Cast. Harrison, will leave this port to morfow, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool, Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe :-

LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street LONDON-Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street. PARIS-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine Pelock to morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers,

Decidedly the most gratifying, if not the most important, feature of the news contained in this day's me is the announcement of the rescue of all but two of the passengers of the ship William and Mary, recently wrecked off the Great Isaacs. A despatch from Savannah states that they were taken on board a wrecking schooner just before the vessel sunk.

Although there appears to have been considerable speechifying, but little actual business was transacted in either branch of our State Legislature during the morning session of yesterday. The Senate, in committee of the whole, passed the bill appropriating afty thousand dollars to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in this city. A bill was reported complete relative to the Brooklyn and Wilsburg Water Works. It is gratifying to observe that our neighbors on the opposite side of the East river have adjusted their difficulties, and are now working for the mutual advantage of each other. Bythe-way, this water works question reminds us that a proposition has been made to the Legislature for the nactment of a law authorizing our city to purchase one hundred acres of land on which to erect another reservoir for the Croton water. The extremely rapid growth of our city warrants the belief that such a reservoir will, ere many years, be absolutely neces. sary, and it is considered expedient that the land should be purchased while it can be procured for something like a reasonable price. By reference to the letter from our special correspondent, the reader will find a verbatim copy of the petition of Mayor Westervelt and others against the Jones' Wood Park scheme. In the Assembly, notice was given of a bill to amend the fire laws of this city, and a bill relative to the reissue of bills of expired safety fund banks was reported complete. Canal Commissioner Mather sent in a communication viu. dicating himself from the charges made against him towards the close of the regular session. It is said to be a spicy document. After it had been read, the canal question, being the special order, was taken up and debated till the hour for recess Owing to the storm, which interfered with the operations of the telegraph, we were unable to ascer tain what was done by our legislators during the

afternoon. a protracted session yesterday, but what was the nature of the discussion has not transpired. Lieut. Whipple, with several assistants, last evening left the national capital for Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he will organise his expedition for surveying the Albuqueroue route for the Pacific Railroad. Our despatch contains the names of four or five new appointments, and also states that, after considerable talk on the part of the lawvers in the Criminal Court it was agreed, if there were no fail cases on hand. that the trial of John Charles Gardner should be proceeded with this morning.

According to the latest returns of the recent election in Virginia, the independent candidate for Commissioner of Public Works has been elected over the regular democratic nominee. The whigs are reported to have made considerable gains in the State Legislature, but it is doubtful as yet whether there will be any political change in the Congressional represen

Recent accounts from Africa announce that the British naval officers were actively engaged in endeavoring to prevail upon the principal negro chieftains to abandon the traffic in slaves. One of the hitherto most notorious and successful dealers of the kind, the King of Kabendi, had been induced to sign a treaty pledging himself to give up the business. The English cruisers were on the look-out for a vessel engaged in the slave trade. called the Camargo, which lately made her appear-

A person named Backus was burned to death by the conflagration of the Railroad Hotel and depot at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on Sunday night.

The case of Jane Trainer, the colored child, was at last brought to a close vesterday, by Judge Duer, who decided that he, as a Commissioner, had no jurisdiction, and that the child was free to go where she pleased. He did not give her to the petitioner, nor yet by his decision did he remand her to the care of Mrs. Porter, her mistress. There was a large attendance of persons present, black and white. A rescue was anticipated, but there was a formidable array of white Union men present, headed by Captain Rynde, 's, and there was no attempt to violate the law. Jane therefore remains with Mrs. Porter, and left the Court clinging closely to her.

A spe sial meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Alderman Compton presiding, pursuant to a requisition of his honor the Mayor. The chairman read the report of the Finance Com mittee of the year 1852, recommending the levy o 2129,971 91, to meet the draft of the Superintendent 4. Common Schools, in order to pay arrears due th | the next mail.

department. The report was accompanied with an ordinance authorizing the levy. From some delay which occurred between the Board of Supervisors, Secretary of State, the ordinance was not acted upon at the time. The Finance Committee of this year reported upon the subject last evening. The report concluded thus:-"Your committee, after a full examination of the subject, adhere to the former requisition of the Comptroller, and the making an appropriation of \$129,971 91 to meet the draft of the Superintend ent of Common Schools." An ordinance similar to that of last year accompanied the report. After a few technical remarks from the Aldermen of the Third, Fourth, and Sixteenth wards, as to whethe r the de ficiency was really incurred in the year 1851 or 1852—as stated in the ordinance—the re' port was accepted, and ordinance adopted. The 'meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the members of the New York Masonic Grand Lodge was held in the Medical College in Crosby street last evening, to give expression to their high esteem for the character and abilities of their Brother Mason, Dr. Kacre, who sails to-day in the brig Advance, for the Arctic regions. The proceedings-a full report of which will be found in another column-are exceplingly interesting.

The officers of the New York navy yard last erening entertained the officers of the Sardinian frigate San Giovanni, at a splendid banquet at the Metropolian Hotel. We give a report elsewhere.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference held three sessions yesterday, at their church in Allen street, when the testimony in the case of Rev. Mr. Pease vs the Rev. Heman Bangs, was concluded, and the Rev. Mr. Pease summed up. See the very full report in another column.

A city reform meeting of the inhabitants off the Eighth ward was held last evening at Colon's Hotel, No. 100 Woester street, where a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, resolving to appoint a Committee of Vigilance for the purpose of preventing any illegal voting at the election next Tuesday, when the amendments to the city charter will be submitted to the people. Several gentlemen made short speeches on the occasion.

The annexed is a brief summary of a portion of

the contents of to-day's inside pages :- Translation from the government organ of Spain, El Diario Espanol, detailing the objections to the reception of Hon. Pierre Soulé as Minister from the United States; curious statistical and other information respecting the island of Jamaica; late news relative to the gold regions and the recent floods in Texas ; Very interesting letter from our New England Correspondent; Woman's Rights Convention in Ohio; Depredations upon the lake fishermen by the Mormons; Commercial, Theatrical and Miscellaneous

The News from China—Conquest of the Southern Provinces by the Rebels.

We devoted a considerable portion of yesterday's paper to the progress of the Chinese rebellion. Our readers are already aware that the insurgents, having gained a firm footing in the southern province of Kuang-see, and reduced the central districts of the south to subjection, advanced northward till they reached the river Yang-tse-Keang. Having divided their forces into two wings, one struck the river near longitude 110 degrees, encountered the imperial army, defeated it, and captured successively the populous and wealthy cities of Ys-choo and Nan-yang. whilst the other marched directly against Nankin. Advices by the last mail from China confirm our previous intelligence of the fall of that city; but those who are best qualified to form a judgment on the point seem to think the announcement requires still further corroboration. However this be neither the intention of the rebels to march on Pekin, nor their evident superiority to the imperial troops in the field. can now be questioned. Nor can any reasonable doubt be entertained of the ultimate overthrow of the reigning dynasty if foreign powers

do not step in to the assistance of the Emporor. From the documents published, it will be seen that existing misgovernment is the chief grievance put forward by the insurgents in excuse for their rebellion. Unfortunately, the want of anything like specific of necessary repairs: the salary of such charges or substantial evidence-a want that is ill supplied by an abundance of flowery apothegms-prevents our attempting to form a judgment on the merits of their cause. We know, from recent works of travel, that the charges which have been made against the Emperor are substantially well founded, and that others of a still more grievous nature might have been safely added to the list; but we confess that, with every desire to sympathise with the reformers, we see nothing in their proclamations that would warrant an anticipation of a change for the better if fortune favors their cause. Successful revolutions, however, genorally popularise the institutions of a country. and in the absence of more reliable guarantees

we must trust to this general proposition. So far as we are individually concerned, the news received yesterday affords no ground for altering the opinions already expressed in this paper. The appeal of the Intendant to the foreign consuls at Shanghae has spread considerable alarm among the European and American residents, and the want of sufficient naval or military force to take an active part in the struggle seems to have increased the uneasiness of the merchants. Their persons and their property will of course be secure from injury; but it is by no means equally clear that the crops will escape devastation or the foreign trade a most fatal check. Commerce has already been paralyzed at Shanghae, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the arrival of a force from Fong Kong would restore animation and tranquillity. Whether the rebels purpose destroying the tea fields or not is a matter of debate. Merchants who have teas to sell are confident that such is their intention: buyers ask, with obvious justice, what purpose such an act of folly could serve? From all we can learn, it seems that the rebels have not been over punctilious in dealing with person and property on their march northward; and the natives of Honan complain bitterly of the exactions and reckless devestation committed by the imperial troops. Neither party in a civil war contemplates, in cold blood, the destruction of property; but few insurrections have been queiled, and few dynasties overturned, without considerable damage.

The mail by the Arctic brings no intelligence from China in relation to foreign intervention that was not fully recorded in our former speculations on the subject. We learn, however, that the feeling in England is decidedly opposed to anything of the kind; and as no one has seriously proposed that we should intermeddle, the circular addressed to the three great commercial powers is narrowed down to a prayer to Russia alone for succor. Her decision will decide the fate of the dynasty. Without enlarging on a theme that is by no means exhausted, we will simply recommend those of our readers whose imagination is suggestive, to measure the relative di tances of Kiachta and Nankin from Pekin. and await, in becoming patience, the arrival of

MORTALITAY ON CITY RAILROADS AND OMNI-BUSES.- It is high time that measures were taken for the protection of life and limb in this city, During the last month, scarcely a day passed without taxing the descriptive Po wers of our reporter of accidents. Ninebe received there in such capacity.

enths of the cases are those of persons run over by our city rail cars and stages. One day it is a child run over by a stage and half killed. The day before, we heard of a man being struck by an Eighth avenue car, and escaping with a dislocated thigh. An old lady had been knocked down by the cars in Centre street the day previous, and it was doubtful whether she would recover. This followed close upon the case of a man knocked down and run over in Broadway by an omnibus. And only the day before we had an account of an axletree of a Fourth avenue stage breaking, and an unfortunate passenger being precipitated to the ground. The twenty-four hours previous had witnessed the Harlem train run over a man in Centre street. Needless to say that the New Haven cars did not belie their reputation; within thirty-six hours we find two accidents, both of which were deemed very serious occurring on their line within the city. But it were a waste of time to attempt to enumerate or classify casualties. Every one who has walked through Broadway, or the avenues, is equally familiar with the recklessness of the drivers and the perils of pedestrians. If the streets and crossings were solely frequented by able-bodied men, endowed with senses and reason one might naturally incline at least to divide the blame of such accidents between the destroyer and the victim. But we need not point out how small a proportion of the throng belongs to this category. The crowd that lines either side of Broadway, and is seen rushing frantically across busy thoroughfares, is mainly composed of women and children. Of old men there are a few. whose hobbling gait and infirm tread impart a thrill of apprehension for their safety. But the weaker sex and helpless infants constitute a large majority of those who are daily exposed to the results of reckless driving. It is among them that the bulk of the accidents we chronicle occur. They are, in nine cases out of ten,

the victims of a carelessness which it is in

the power of the authorities to prevent.

City rail cars and omnibuses do not rest on precisely the same grounds in this matter. The former are tolerated under special license. and controlled by regulations which were held to be sufficient for the public safety. Their speed was prescribed by law. Completeness in their locomotive apparatus was one of the conditions of their existence. Unfortunately, it is impossible to foresee every danger, especially when the ingenuity of grasping men is set to work to defeat the law. It was not formally required of the city railroad companies that the brakes of their cars should be kept in uniform good order; the consequence has been that Mr. Levi Peck. conductor on the Hudson River line from Thirty-first street, tells us on oath that the brakes of his cars are frequently so much out of order that they cannot stop at Fourteenth, Christopher, and Canal streets, as the advertisements promise they will. Such accidents as the fracture of a brake are by no means unknown on the Eighth avenue line. We need hardly point out to our readers the danger of allowing cars to travel through the city at a rate of five miles an hour, without any means of checking their speed: the casualties recorded from day to day in our city intelligence afford abundant testimony on the point. If no other means can be devised for exacting from our city railroad companies a proper regard for the public safety, we should advocate the appointment of a public inspector, whose duty it should be to visit and examine every car on the line at segular intervals. and require the immediate performance officer to be defrayed by a special companies. We are well aware that an objection may be urged against such a course. Some will consider that it is not enough to assail one abuse, when so many others call for legislative interference. Still we would wish to see the attention of the Legislature and the Common Council drawn to the subject. If we cannot secure comfort and convenience, let us at least try to insist on safety. If this be nnattainable, the sooner the railroads are taken out of the hands of their present owners the

better. Omnibuses stand on a different footing. It is hardly our province to call the drivers to account for their daily violation of orders-to inquire how it happens that stages with passengers from South ferry, at 10 P. M., are obliged to wait ten minutes at the door of each place of public amusement, till the driver is tired-to signalize similar delays at each corner on the journey downwards-to complain of the admission of improper people, the use of wet cushions and filthy straw. These are, all of them, annoying enough in their way; but we fear we can offer nothing to the sufferers but our sincere sympathy. Accidents from furious driving, are a very different matter. Stage drivers are bound, like every other class of men, to exercise their calling with due regard to the safety of the public. We have no hesitation in saying that they do exercise that calling as though human life was of less value than the accuracy of their time table. Stopping as they do, in violation of rules, at half a dozen up-town streets, to look for stray passengers, they are obliged, when they reach the lower part of the city, and emerge from the throng of the Park and its vicinity, to drive at far greater speed than the law allows. Pedestrians must then

beware of crossing their path. "Every man for himself," is the motto they follow; if a poor child, or a timid woman, or a feeble old man stands in the way, a single touch with the pole and he has fallen; the wheel has passed over his body, and the driver is far away. If death ensues, a shuffling coroner's jury find a non-committal verdict : if a mere leg or rib or two is broken, nothing more is heard of it, unless, perchance, some keen reporter scents the casualty, and shapes it into a harmless paragraph.

It is time, we say, that this recklessness of drivers should cease. If it does not occasion the wholesale slaughter of forty-five individuals at a time, its yearly budget of accidents far exceeds that of any country railroad in the Union. On the Common Council, we presume, properly devolves the duty of enforcing caution and prudence. They have not done so. In their default, as the Legislature will probably devote some time to the subject of railroad accidents, we would suggest that the working of city railroads and omnibuses be included in the topics of inquiry.

An ox weighing 3,500 lbs., and perfectly whits, raised in Illinois, and a five legged cow, arrived at Wheeling on the 20d inst., caroute for the World's Fair.

MR. SOULE AND OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—It has been known for some days past that the Spanish government had taken umbrage at the appointment of the Hon. Pierre Soulé as United States Minister to Madrid, and that the journals of that capital, representing the opinions of the government, had proposed that he should not

The country and the administration have na turally felt much interested in the question. and have been anxious to see what are the tone and language of the Madrid papers on the subject, since, no official communication of the appointment having been received by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, that government could have made no direct representation to

ours at Washington. We are to-day able to gratify this general curiosity by presenting to our readers the translation of an editorial article which has appeared in the government organ of Madrid-El Diario Espanol-in which the political character and antecedents of Mr. Soulé are discussed in connection with the question, could he be received as Minister at that Court without a sacrifice of national dignity and self-respect The Diario takes a wide survey of the whole ground, and considers fully demonstrated the negative of the proposition.

With such a determined hostility manifested by the government of Her Most Catholic Majesty towards Mr. Soulé, it remains to be seen whether the administration will cancel his appointment, or if not, whether it is prepared to throw down the gauntlet to Spain, and as the first and most effectual method of exacting redress for this and other insults, seize on the ever faithful island of Cuba, to the inexpressible joy of its inhabitants and to the advancement of the cause of civilization all over the world. What says President Pierce, and how feels Secretary Marcy? Let the members of the Lone Star Association "put their trust in God, and keep their powder dry." There are glorious times ahead.

INTERESTING REPORT ON THE ISLAND OF JAMAIca .- A Scotch society, incorporated as the India Association of Glasgow, have been recently discussing the impoverished and dismantled condition of the British island of Jamaica, and have issued a sort of report, or statement on the subject, which, as being suggestive and interesting we publish to-day, in another portion of our

This manifesto, while it points out the deplorable social state of the island, and suggests imigration as among the most reasonable reme dies to be adopted, shirks the question of the causes which have operated to this sad deterioration of one of the finest of the West India islands. It would hardly look well-they might have thought-in the face of the abolitionist tendency of public opinion in Great Britain, to point to the decayed condition of Jamaica and say ' her prosperity was annihilated at one blow by the unwise measure of African emancipation." And so they dodge the point by saying that it is unnecessary now to enter into the causes which have reduced this once flourishing island to such

True, it would be entirely a work of supererogation to make explanations on that point; but we think that the report is well calculated to point a moral; and we would ask the worshippers of Uncle Tom, at Stafford House and elsewhere, if their interest in the welfare of our Southern States is so lively as to wish to see them reduced to such a state of bankruptcy and ruin that there would be "every prospect of the government being brought to an immediate stand-still from the impossibility of raising the necessary funds for its support." as is at present the case in Jamaica. Perhaps they would, but plain common sense solks will be apt to think it always much wiser to steer clear of such a contingency.

OUR COMMISSIONER'S REPORTS ON NEW ENG-LAND.—We publish in another portion of to-day's HERALD one of a series of papers furnished by our travelling correspondent in New England. These papers are of a most interesting and instructive nature, descriptive of the scenery, natural advantages, agricultural and manufacturing statistics, and historical reminiscences. of the various towns and cities visited by the writer.

A few years ago we published somewhat similar reports, furnished to us by a special commissioner, whom we despatched to supply us with information about the sugar, cotton, and rice plantations of the South, and whose letters at the time were universally read, and attracted a great deal of attention.

We purpose following up this plan of presenting the public with graphic and reliable travelling sketches, and have already despatched a special correspondent to Canada, and intend soon to send another commissioner to describe the condition and prospects of the Great West. We are confident that the carrying out and developement of this plan will be well received by our readers.

THE POPE VERSUS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.-We have always believed "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to be a mischievous and heretical book; and, at last, according to our European intelligence, published yesterday, the Holy Father at Rome comes out and sustains our opinion by the prohibition of the sale or circulation of "Uncle Tom" in the Papal States. If this be so, we should not be surprised if Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and suite were to be warned out of the Holy City of Rome should they attempt to enter it; for if the book is so dangerous to the faithful as to require its exclusion, how much more so must be the heretical individual who wrote it. It would be a strange piece of business if our government should be called upon to maintain the rights of an American abolitionist in the city of Rome, after she has sympathized and participated in the fanatical movements of the vilest enemies in England of her own country and its institutions. Yet such a thing may come to pass. With one eye upon Uncle Tom, the Pope will, most likely, keep another upon the movements of Mrs. Stowe. Wonder if she is going to Rome?

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE CANAL QUES-TION.—There is a prospect, we are told, that we shall have a compromise of some sort, in some way, at some time, before the adjournment of this extra session. If the Vanderbilt project should fail, there is the plan of Mr. Hadley; if that will not do, there is the project of Mr. West; and, if none of these will answer, we must fall back again upon Mr. Cooley, of the Senate. We have great faith in Mr. Cooley, and we shall expect him to make his mark upon this canal question. Let us not be disappointed.

Marine Affairs.
The Stramship Cameran City, Capt. McDonald, left port yesterday for Aspinwall, with passengers and mails for California and Oregon.

THE STEAMSHIP FLORIDA, which arrive from Savannah last evening, surplied us with late Southern papers, for which her office a baye our thanks.

The cotton market was active, and the sales reruled yesterday week. Breadstuffs were without marked

change.

There was a disposition to await the receipt of later news by the Arabia.* Some English merchants on 'Change appeared to feel sanguine that she would be at her wharf, at Jersey city, this morning.

It was stated that the Africa, to sail on the first o

June, had a large number of passengers engaged, including several merchants.

It was complained that the emigration laws were no

properly enforced, and that impositions and frauds were becoming more frequent. Emigrant boarding house-run-uers, in many cases, were at their old trade, in spite of all laws to the contrary.

A Boston merchant was delighted with the remarkably

quick passage of the clipper ship Northern Light, which was made in seventy-six days from San Francisco. As Boston was further from the latter place than New York, he considered that it was the quickest trip ever made. menths. Lieut. Maury must have her log and give us the facts. New York must brush up, or fall behindhand. A considerable number of merchants who attend 'Change, reside on Long Island. Some of them were in

favor of the consolidation of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, &c., and for having horse car railroads stretched through the principal avenues, after the fashion of New York, con necting the ferries with the suburbs of those towns; but they wished them leased to the highest bidders, and to

let the money go into the city treasury.

Private letters from London speak of a tight money market, and unless the receipts from Australia shoul prove large, and some of the thousand speculating schemes were abandoned, money would become much scarcer, and interest much higher.

MR. W. DAVIDGE'S BENEFIT .- Mr. Davidge, the inimitable low comedian of the Broadway theatre, who night after night excites the risibilities of the public, takes his benefit this evening. Professor Anderson, the wizard, as Francis Osbaldiston, and Davidge himself as Baille Nicol Jarvie. As an artist of great merit, Mr. Davidge is entitled to support, but independent of his own per sonal claims upon the play-going public, he presents a

The Petition in the Case of Jane Trainer, the Colored Child, Dismissed. SUPERIOR COURT-IN CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Judge Duer. morning gave his decision in the case of Jane Trainer, the colored child, dismissing the petition, and stating that he had no jurisdiction and no power, sitting as a Commissioner, to exercise the right of common law, which belongs to the Supreme Court. There was great commotion in court, and apprehension of a rescue; but the Union men, with Captain Rynders at their head, looked too formidable, and the negro was driven off in a carriage with Mrs. Porter.

The Judge said that in the matter of the People against

Rose Porter, otherwise Rose Cooper, on the relation of Lewis Tappan, the first and most important question which he had to decide, was that relative to jurisdiction. He agreed fully in the views of the learned counsel for the relator, with respect to that point. He had no jurisdiction. The jurisdiction properly belongs to a court of to exercise the power of common law belonging to the Su-preme Ccurt. The propositions for which the counsel for the defendant contends, are, first, that the Court has no right to act at all, except to relieve the party from illegal restraint or imprisonment, and when the illegal restraint or imprisonment is satisfactorily denied, the jurisdiction is ended; and secondly, whether the fact of imprisonment or restraint is established, that this Court has no power except to discharge the party from the custody in which she is held. If these propositions are correct, the necessary consequences would be that he had no power where a child was disobedient and refractory, and refused to live with its parents. He did not understand the relator to contend that he (the Judge) had any other jurisdiction than that given him as a commissioner. He had examined the subject with attention and diligence. The Judge then gave an claborate review of the law and the origin of writs of habeas corpus, in which were the King against Clarkson, 1st Strange, p. 444; the King vs. Johnson, 1st do, p. 578; do. 582; and the King vs. Johnson, 1st do, p. 578; do. 582; and the King vs. Johnson, 1st do, p. 578; do. 582; and the King vs. Johnson, 1st do, p. 578; do. 582; and the King vs. Johnson, 1st do, p. 578; do. 582; and the King vs. Johnson, 1st do, p. 578; do. 582; and the King vs. Johnson, 1st do, p. 578; do. 582; and the King vs. 3fr Francis Delevall. Having alluded to these cases and read them, the Judge remarked that Mrs. Porter, in her return says the child remains with her without any restraint, but stays with her from affection; that the child is free and there is no restraint. Want evidence has been given, to show that the child has been restrained? There is no evidence that the father ever applied to Mrs. Porter for the child. He (the Judge) could say no more than that the child was free. If the testimony of the father was uncontradicted, the Cougt would have no heiritation in saying that he was entitled to the custedy of the child. He decided, however, that the child has not been unlawfully restrained, and that it is free to go where it please the defendant contends, are, first, that the Court has no right to act at all, except to relieve the party from illega

Mr. Culver thought that the caution would be as necessary for the other side.

After some further remarks, the Judge said that he had consulted with Chief Justice Oakley, Judge Bosworth, and

necessary for the other side.

After some further remarks, the Judge said that he had consulted with Chief Justice Oakley, Judge Bosworth, and others of his brethren, and that they agreed with him in the conclusion to which he had come.

Ar. Brady said that the law kad been vindicated and though his olient would not yield her right to a certain clamor, her sole desire was for the prosperity and provision of the child; he would make an offer on bebalf of his client. She had resisted, and successfully, the attempt to take from her the thing that was bound to her by the ties of affection. He (Mr. Brady.) on behalf of his client, was willing that the child should be transferred to the care of Mr. Benjamin Newhouse. The case was now at an end Mr. Trainer, the father, had no other tribunal to appeal to, as the general term of the Supreme Court was not sitting, and if the petitioner would consent, the child should be given to the custody of the gentleman he had named.

The Judge did not think that Mrs. Porter should have the relection of the guardian of the child, but if both parties would consent, he, the Judge, would select a person who should give ample security for her care, protection, and education.

Mr. Brady—He is a respectable whits man like yoursent to place the child in the care of Mr. Lynch, the clerk of the Superior Court.

The Judge her called the child on the bench and interrogated her privately, after which he said that he could do nothing without the consent of the parties.

Mr. Brady said he would give his honer an answer at these o'clock; but at that hour no consent being given by Mrs. Porter, except was her conneel had previously offered, the matter remains as directed by the court, and the child continues under the care of Mrs. Porter.

[We anderstand that several applications were made by the abolitionists, before other judges, for a writ of habeas corpus, but without secess, as far as we could learn.]

Reform Meeting.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the Eighth ward, in favor of ameding the City Charter, was held last even ing, at Colon's Ho'el, No 100 Wooster street.

George Paulding was chosen President; Jacob Anthor Henry Edsworth, Samuel B. Althame and Michael Gro as Vice Presidents ; J. N. Philips, W. B. Aitkin, H. M. as Vice-Presidents; J. N. Philips, W. B. Aitkin, H. M. Wild and Robert Henry, as Secretaries, on the occasion. The Charman then called the meeting to order, and asked what the pleasure of the meeting was? A Voice—I move that we now adjourn. Cries of "order."

Order was then restored, and the following preamble and resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted.

Order was then restored, and the following preamble and resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

— Whereas, experience has demonstrated that the prosent charter of our city is ineffectual in affording that projer legislation in our municipal affairs, and that ade quate protection is essentially necessary to the safety, confort, convenience and interests of its inhabitants; and whereas, with the view of remedying existing evils, an act amending said charter has been passed by the Legislature to be submitted for the confirmation of the people on Tuesday, the 7th of June—therefore

Resolved. That we do cordially and warmly approve of said amended charter and believe it to be well calculated materially to advance the interests of the city, the protection of the citizens, and to afford that good and faithful management required in the administration of our local government.

Resolved. That as citizens of the Eighth warf, deeply interested in common with our fellow citizens throughout the great metropolis in having wise and wholesome laws, and these benestly executed, we will give our earnest and energetic efforts in promoting the adoption of our city charter, and to that end call upon all the good people of the Empire ward to rally in support of sound laws, good government and faithful representatives.

Resolved, That this meeting will appoint a vigilance committee, devoting its exertions at the polls. on Tuesday, the 7th of June, in striving for such a triumph and overwhelming majority for the new charter, as will emphatically show a determination of the people that the period for an hooset and faithful city government shall not be long delayed.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting, with power that the period for an hooset and faithful city government shall not be long delayed.

period for an hopest and natural city government sums not be long delayed.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting, with power to add to their number, be requested to adopt the necessary measures for ensuring the success of the new charter, and that proper persons be stationed at the several polls in the wards, to distribute tickets, and to prevent

polls in the wards, to distribute tickets, and to prevent illegal voting. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meet-be signed by the officere, and published. A vigilance committee of twenty-two persons was then appointed by the chair; after which several short speeches were made by the several persons there as-sembled.

CASE OF MISS MARY A. WHEELER.—The jury in the case of Miss Wheeler, who has just been tried in Milwankie for the murder of her seducer, has been discharged, being unable to agree. We learn that three were ten in favor of acquittal. A new trial was to have commenced yesterday.

now confined, to await the result of McGuire's injuries.

Another.—About seven o'clock on the same evening, a man named Patrick Duffy, residing in Second street, near North Sixth, received a very sessions weard on the top of his head by a stone in the hands of a man named Wm. Knowlton. From his statement, it seems, that he met Knowlton in a vacant lot on North Second street, when some words passed between them is reference to some pig rens, when he (Duffy) struck Knowlton with his fist, and he (Knowlton) picked up a large stone, and realisted by striking him with it on the head. Officer Sterritt succeeded in arresting him after a hard chase. He found him recreted in a closet in the basement of a house in North Seventh street. Duffy remained perfectly insensible up to a lake hour yesterday morning, when he showed some symptoms of convalescence. Knewiton was released on bail yesterday forencon.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DESTRICT COURT.—Nos. 25, 40 to 55, 24, 56.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit —Church ease still on.

SUPREOR COURT—(Two Branches.)—Nos. 613, 674, 605, 681, 682, 685 to 693, 63, 696, 698 to 701, 704, 705, 707 to 719, 725.

The Magnificent Crayon Daguerrectype, made only at ROOT'S Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, is still the delight and admiration of all true lovers of art. Examine it, by all means. Roots Rooms easy of access. Pictures taken in any weather.

Meade Brother's Daguerrectypes.—Strangers visiting the city should not fail to visit our gallery, now one of the lions of New York. We are making Daguerrectypes nearly life size perfect. Rooms, 233 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, directly opposite the Park fountain.

New Dagnerrean Gallery.—The Undersigned respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that their new gallery is open for the reception of visiters.

Portraits taken in every style of the art.

DOBYNS, RICHAINSON & CO., 303 Broadway.

Six Hundred Daguerreotypes taken Dally— REES & CO, will soon complete their German improvements of machinery, and can take six hundred pictures every day, in a style of superior excelence unknown to the world art, and at prices not in the power of rivals or imitators to equal, at No. 229 Broadway.

Smith's Melodeons—These Melodeons are tuned the even temperament, like the Æciian piano and organ. This makes the harmony equally good in all the keys. They have not the harsh reedy tone, like the seraphene, but are voiced like the flute, and are superior to any in use. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the piano and music store of HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony street.

The Last Opportunity to Secure Shares in the Rosevale village lots and farms.—The books will close this day. Every citizen who is paying enormous rents, and living in unhealthy and eranmed apartments in this city, is advised to read the following notices—as the city is advised to read the following notices—as the city is advised to read the following notices—for building lots, 2x100 feet, or a form of From two to twonty acres, and all for \$15 only, payalae in instalments. These lots are at Resevale, a beautiful location up the Long Island Railroad, near the cetchrated Lake Rontonkom and the village of Lakeland, where hundreds of our disease are now making great imprevements in building lounds, cultivating farms, &c. A new church has just been freeted. No mero delishtful or lealthy location can be found within the city of New York. For a share apply at once, (as nearly all are engaged,) to CHARLES WOOD, No. 288 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

The Knox Hat -Knox, of No. 128 Fulton

The Fent of Swimming the Hellespont gave Leander—"wet leander," as a modern poor names him-immertality, yet the task of perambulating through Broadway amid all its dangers and annoyances, to say nothing of its noise and confusion, is not repaid by a "fame that never dies," though all who desire it can secure a hat, distinguished in style, and a perfect realization of beauty, by reaching the hat warehouse of KNOX & JAMES of the Prescott hat Store, on the corner of Broadway and Spring street. The present popular flat is the Rocky Mountain Beaver

Light Hats for Summer.-Warnocks, 275 Broadws, Irving House, are driving a great business in light hats. If you sant a choice white beaver for a dress hat; a soft felt, high or low, for riding, lounging, or country; a Panama, Canton, or senett, for sun or fishing, WAR-NOCKS is the place to get them.

Daguerrean Hais—Have your Likeness in your hat.—RAFFERTY & LEASK, hatters, No. 37 Chatham street, opposite Chambers, will put it in, free of charge, and give as good a bet for the money as can be bought in New York, or forfeit the price of it. Call and see.

Sprend your Lather, shove your Razor and snap your shears neatly, skilfully, scientifically and phronelogically, says HILL, the inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers to sult every person's head, face and genoral appearance, that nature's best appearance may be nobly set forth by art. Call at 45 Nassau street, corner Liberty.

Making Both Ends Meet —Some tradesment find it difficult to make both ends meet. Not so BROOKS. The tides of custom from both ends of the city meet at his splendid central boot and shoe store, 575 Broadway. His stock, for both sexes and all ages, at that "palace of trade," has never been surpassed in this country. Smith's Ladies' Shoe Establishment -We

opine that the Indies are discovering the advantage of not purchasing their feet covering in Broadway. Those who have not made the discovery should wisk SMITR'S, No. 85 Bleecker street, near Broadway where they will get slip-pers gatters, ties, &c., equal in beaty, superior in quality, and twenty per cent cleaper than those of the fashionable thoroughtage. The Best Place in New York to Parchase shirts, undershirts, drawers. &c., is at M'LAUGHLIN'S, 2026 Greenwich street, corner of Chambers. His shirts are manufactured expressly for city trade, and warranted not cally to fit, but to give every satisfaction. Shirts made to measure in the best manner at short notice.

Almost any Shirt Maker will Tell you

"missits will occur." They cannot occur at GREEN'S, No. Astor House. His measurements are founded on mather matter principles, practically applied. Failures are therefore furpossible. It would be as easy for the calculator of are clipse to fail. All orders are filled with rigid punctuality. Mourning Silks.—Bartholomew & Wood are now exhibiting the most elegant stock of mourning silks ever offered in this market at extremely low prices, at the new Mourning Store, 55 B roseway, between the St. Nicho-las and Metropolitan Hotels.

Unprecedented Bargains at Burdett's New Unprecedented Bargalius at Hardett's New-dry goods store, 191 Grand aireet, corner of Mulberry, near-Centre market. \$0.000 worth of dry goods from suction. Very heavy two yards whet table linen, only \$3. a yard; superfine double damask do. do., two yards wide, only \$4. and \$4. dd. a yard; elegant double damask snowdrop do., 6s., worth \$8.; beautiful snowdrop and damask large size linen napkins at 13s a dores; large size towels at 10s. a dozen; large size counterpance at 12s. and 15s.; a piece very heavy huckshuck toweling at 1s., fine shirting mesila at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. a piece, of thirty two yards; splentid linen handkerchiefs at 1s. a piece; beautiful French lawns at 1s. a yard, warranted fast colors; a large lot of drapery muslin just received from auction, at very low prices. Furious Driving is a Great Evil in our

city, and many a worthy citizen suffers from it; but driving furious trade is a praisewriby evidence of success, which has been pre-eminently attained by H. L. VOSTER, whole-nale and retail clothier. 27 Cortlandt street, who offers great inducements to geattlemen.

World's Fair and Crystal Palace Depot, 432.
Broadway, for the sale of boots, shoes, and gatters, comprising the largest assortment ever offered, at fifty percent below the usual retail price. Please call and examine for yourselves, at JONES'S, 421 Broadway.

Diamonds, Watches, Jeweiry, Silverware, diamonds in the package as imported, diamond crosses, pins, rings, earrings, &c., set in 18 carat solid gold. Watches at importers' prices, warranted for timekeepers, jeweirya nd silver ware at manufacturers' prices. Factory 351 Broadway, corner of White street, up staffe.

DAVID RAIT, Manufacturer.

Defiance Salamander Safes, Gayler's Pa-tent.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Geffin's Impenstrable D-flance Looks, the best safes and locks combined in the world. Dipot No. 102 Fearl street, one door below Maiden lane, formerly No. 90 John street. window Shades —Best Assortment in the world, at KELTY & FURGUSON'S. Non 280% Broadway and 54 Keade street. I calers supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any olimate, and sold lower than at any other establishment. N B.—Store, church, and other large stades, painted and lettered to order, in superior style.

any climate, in blue boxes Those who wish a good article for retailing or shipping will flud these matches superior to any article now offered. Sold in quantities to suit purchasers by BUSH & GALE, wholesale druggists, 186 Greenwich street, the old stand of Bush & Hillyer.

Splendid Carpetings for Spring Sales, 1853.— SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448 Pearl street, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of volvet, tapestry, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpetings, of cluste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advance in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

Crystal Palace Carpets, at Hiram Anderson's eight spacious salearooms, 99 Bowery.—Magnificent mosaic, reyal velvet, tapestry, Brussels and imperial three ply carpets, imported for exhibition at the New York Crystal Palace.

Tremendous Bargains in English three-ply and ingraie carpets, at HRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bow-ery.—100,000 yards of ingrain carpeting, at 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., 70c. and 75c. per yard, of elegant new spring designs.

Carpets.—Up town for Rectar Business and from the facility of cheap rent, a very important item, and from the superiority of locality has much the advantage of downtown. The carpet establishment of WRIGHT & BAILEY, No. 332 Bowery, mear Bond street) combines the two above axioms, and, as the quality of their stock is not surpassed, we commend them to all.

Sewing Machines, which by a new Stitch Sewing Machines, which by a new Street of unequaled beauty, patented February 22, 1853, annihi late all the difficulties so universally experienced in using situitie and chain switch machines, from the weakness-an-liability of the seams to rip. Price 200 to \$150 Pamphlet containing certificates from persons using hundreds for warded. GROYER, BAKER & CO., 94 Chambers street.